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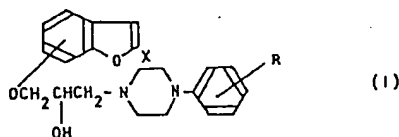
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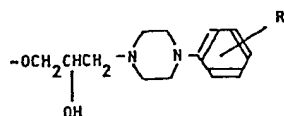
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(54) Benzofuran derivatives, processes for preparing the same and antihypertensive agents containing the same.

(57) A [2-hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy] benzo-  
furan derivative having the formula (I):



wherein X is acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl, carboxyl or 1-hydroxyethyl-group, R is hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkyl group or a halogen atom; R is attached to an arbitrary position of ortho-position, meta-position and para-position to N-phenyl group, and a group having the formula:



is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7 positions to benzofuran ring or the salt thereof, a process for preparing the same and an antihypertensive agent containing the same as an effective component. The benzofuran derivative has a strong  $\alpha$ -adrenergic blockade effect and calcium antagonistic effect with a more decreased side-effect.

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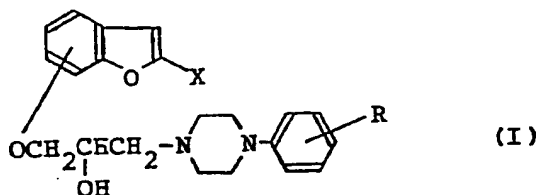
BENZOFURAN DERIVATIVES, PROCESSES FOR PREPARING  
THE SAME AND ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS CONTAINING  
THE SAME

The present invention relates to [2-hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivatives which hitherto have never been described in any literature, processes for preparing the same and antihypertensive agents containing the same as an effective component.

Various cardiovascular agents having a benzofuran ring have been already developed. However, antihypertensives having plural pharmacological efficiencies such as an  $\alpha$ -adrenergic blockade effect and a calcium antagonistic effect as well as a  $\beta$ -adrenergic blockade effect, and moreover a decreased side-effect have never been obtained.

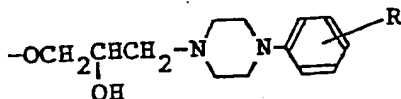
As a result of the inventor's continuous studies aiming at an antagonistic agent which functions at a level of the receptor of sympathetic nervous system, [2-hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivatives, i.e. new compounds which have a strong  $\alpha$ -adrenergic blockade effect and calcium antagonistic effect with a more decreased side-effect are found and the present invention is accomplished.

Namely, the present invention relates to [2-hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivatives having the formula (I):



5 wherein X stands for acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy carbonyl, carboxyl or 1-hydroxyethyl group and R is selected from hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkyl group or a halogen atom; R is substituted  
 10 arbitrarily at ortho-position (hereinafter referred to as "o-position"), meta-position (hereinafter referred to as "m-position") or para-position (hereinafter referred to as "p-position") to N-phenyl group and the group having the formula:

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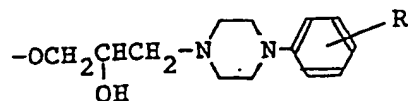


20 is substituted arbitrarily at 4, 5, 6 or 7 position of benzofuran ring or the salts thereof, a process for preparing the same and antihypertensive agents containing the same as an effective component.

In the present invention, the term "lower"  
 25 means a linear or a branched carbon chain having 1 to 3 carbon atoms. Therefore, in case that R is a lower alkyl group, R is selected from methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or isopropyl group, preferably methyl group. In case that R is a lower alkoxy group, R is selected from methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy or isopropoxy group, preferably,  
 30 methoxy group. In case that R is a halogen atom, R is selected from fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom, preferably chlorine atom.

Besides, R may be substituted at any position of  
 35 o-position, m-position or p-position to N-phenyl group, preferably, at o-position.

The substituent group attached to the benzofuran ring, which has the formula:



5

may be substituted at any of 4, 5, 6 or 7 position, preferably 5 or 7 position.

Examples of the substituent group X are, for instance, acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxyacabonyl, carboxyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, and the like. In case that X is 1-hydroxyethyl group or carboxyl group in the compound (I), the compound is also an active metabolite produced from the compound (I) in which X is acetyl or carbamoyl group in a living body.

15

The salts of the [2-hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivatives are the salts of mineral acids or of organic acids which are pharmacologically acceptable. Examples of such salt are, for instance, hydrochloride, sulfate, nitrate, acetate, oxalate, tartrate, citrate, lactate, and the like.

20

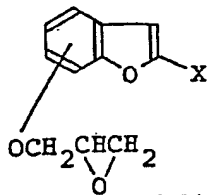
Besides, [2-hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivatives of the present invention includes all optically active isomers and mixture thereof since they have at least one asymmetric carbon atom, in case that X is 1-hydroxyethyl group, they have two asymmetric carbon atoms.

25

In the present invention, the compound (I) can be prepared by the four kinds of process as follows.

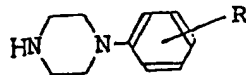
30 [The process 1]

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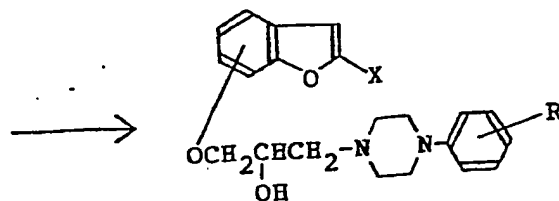
(II)

+



(III)

5



(I)

10 wherein X and R are the same as above. This is the process for preparing the compound (I), characterized in that [2,3-epoxypropoxy]benzofuran derivatives (II) is added with N-phenylpiperazine derivatives (III) or the salt thereof.

15 The above-mentioned reaction is generally carried out by subjecting an equimolar to 1.5 times molar amount of the compound (III) as compared with the compound (II) to the compound (II) in an organic solvent. In the above reaction, an equimolar to 1.5 times molar  
20 amount of base as compared with the compound (II), such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, trimethylamine and triethylamine, is added to the reaction system when the compound (III) is employed as the acid addition salt.  
25 The examples of the employed organic solvent are, for instance, methanol, ethanol, 2-propanol, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane, dimethylformamide, and the like.

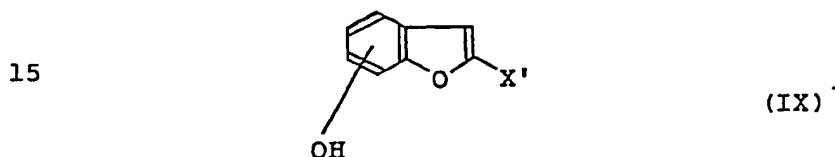
30 The reaction temperature and the reaction time are not particularly limited. In general, the reaction is carried out at room temperature to about 100°C for about 15 minutes to about 10 hours.

35 The separation and the purification of the compound (I) may be carried out by means of a conventional procedure such as solvent extraction, separation by chromatography and crystallization.

In the above-mentioned reaction of the process, [2,3-epoxypropoxy]benzofuran derivatives (II) are the

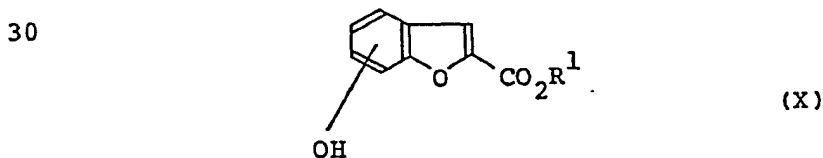
novel compounds which have never been described in any literature when X is carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy carbonyl or carboxyl group. In case that X is acetyl group, see Japanese Examined Patent Publication (KOKOKU) No. 20063/1975. In case that X is 1-hydroxyethyl group, see Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (KOKAI) No. 89665/1977.

The novel [2,3-epoxypropoxy]benzofuran derivatives (II) except for a case that X is carboxyl group can be obtained from epichlorohydrin and hydroxybenzofuran derivative (IX) having the formula (IX):



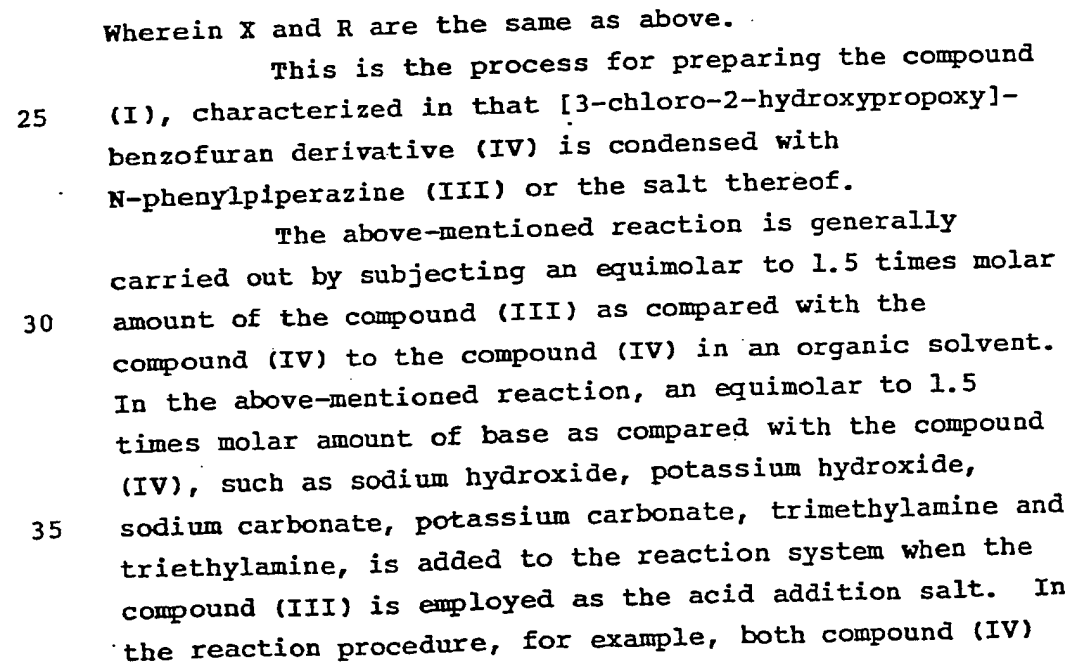
wherein X' is selected from acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy carbonyl, or 1-hydroxyethyl group, by reflux with heating under appropriate catalyst such as, for example, piperidine hydrochloride, piperidine, boron trifluoride.

In case that X is carboxyl group, [2,3-epoxypropoxy]benzofuran derivative (II) which is obtained from epichlorohydrin and hydroxybenzofuran derivative in which X' is a lower alkoxy carbonyl group in the formula (IX) and having the formula (X):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a lower alkyl group, is hydrolyzed usually at a temperature of -10° to 10°C for about 20-30 minutes to 5 hours using an equimolar to 1.3 times molar amount of an inorganic base such as sodium hydroxide and

5 [The process 2]



and compound (III) are heated to react using any organic solvent in the sealed tube, or are refluxed with heating using any organic solvent. Examples of the organic solvent employed are, for example, ethanol, propanol, 5 2-propanol, butanol, 2-butanol, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane, dimethylformamide, and the like.

The reaction temperature and the reaction time are not particularly limited. In general, the reaction is 10 carried out at a temperature of about 50°C to about 150°C for about 30 minutes to about 15 hours.

In the above-mentioned reaction, the desired compound (I) is produced in a form of a hydrochloride. This salt may be isolated either as it is or in a form of 15 a free base after being treated with sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and the like.

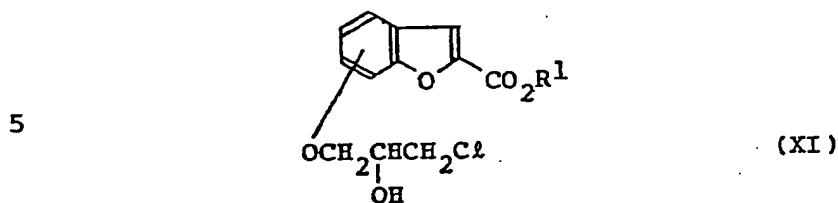
The separation and the purification of the desired compound (I) may be carried out by means of a conventional procedure such as solvent-extraction, 20 separation by chromatography and crystallization.

In the above-mentioned reaction, [3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy]benzofuran derivatives (IV) are novel compounds which have never been described in any literature when X is carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy 25 carbonyl or carboxyl group. In case that X is acetyl group, see Japanese Examined Patent Publication (KOKOKU) No. 20062/1975. In case that X is 1-hydroxyethyl group, see Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (KOKAI) No. 89665/1977.

30 The novel [3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy]benzofuran derivatives (IV) except for a case that X is carboxyl group can be produced by shaking a chloroform solution containing [2,3-epoxypropoxy]benzofuran derivative (II) obtained by the process 1 with 12N hydrochloric acid at 35 room temperature for 30 minutes to 1 hour.

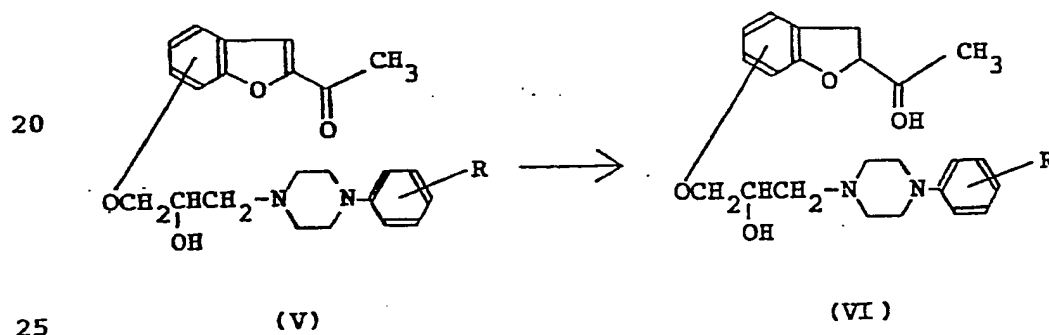
In case that X is carboxyl group, [3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy]benzofuran derivative in which X is a lower alkoxy carbonyl group and which has the formula

(XI):



10 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is the same as above, is hydrolyzed usually at a temperature of 20° to 80°C for 30 minutes to 3 hours using an equimolar to 10 times molar amount of an inorganic base and using water and a suitable lower alcohol such as methanol and ethanol as a solvent.

15 [The process 3]



25 wherein R is the same as above.

This is the process for preparing the compound (VI), characterized in that 2-acetylbenzofuran derivative (V) or the salt thereof are reduced by a conventional reducing agent.

30 The above-mentioned reaction is generally carried out by subjecting an equimolar to 5 times molar amount of any reducing agent as compared with the compound (V) to the compound (V).

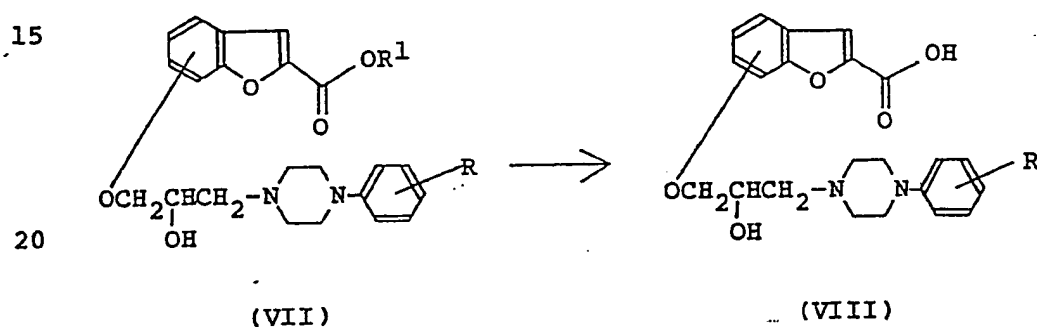
35 Examples of the solvent employed are, for example, methanol, ethanol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like. Examples of the reducing agent used are, for

example, sodium borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride, diborane and the like.

The reaction temperature and the reaction time are not particularly limited. In general, the reaction is carried out at a temperature of about  $-10^{\circ}$  to about  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  for about 15 minutes to about 5 hours.

The separation and the purification of the desired compound (VI) may be carried out by means of a conventional procedure such as solvent extraction, separation by chromatography and crystallization.

[The process 4]



wherein R and  $\text{R}^1$  are the same as above.

This is the process for preparing the compound (VIII), characterized in that [2-alkoxycarbonyl]-benzofuran derivative (VII) or the salt thereof are hydrolyzed.

The above-mentioned reaction is generally carried out by treating the compound (VII) with acid or alkali in an organic solvent.

Examples of the solvent employed are, for example, water, methanol, ethanol, propanol, 2-propanol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like. Examples of the acid used are, for example, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and the like. Examples of the alkali employed are, for example, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, barium hydroxide and the

like.

The reaction temperature and the reaction time are not particularly limited and the reaction is generally carried out at a temperature of about 20° to 100°C for 15 minutes to 5 hours.

The separation and the purification of the desired compound (VIII) may be carried out by means of a conventional procedure such as solvent extraction, separation by chromatography and crystallization.

When a hydrolysis is carried out using the acid, the desired compound may be isolated as a salt of the acid employed. On the other hand, when a hydrolysis is carried out using the alkali, the desired compound may be isolated as a salt of an appropriate inorganic acid or of an organic acid after the desired compound is made into a free base by neutralization.

The compound (I) of the present invention has an excellent  $\alpha$ -adrenergic blockade effect (see Test Example 1) and calcium antagonistic effect (see Test Example 2) and shows an excellent antihypertensive activity without tachycardia (see Test Example 3) and an increase of a coronary blood stream (see Test Example 4). Therefore, the compound (I) according to the present invention can be used as the excellent antihypertensive agents with little side-effect.

Moreover, the compound (I) according to the present invention may be used effectively as a curing agent for angina pectoris, a agent for improving a peripheral cardiovascular system and a agent for improving a cardiovascular system in brain.

When the compound (I) of the present invention is used clinically, it is generally injected intravenously or administered orally as a free base or an acid addition salt which is pharmaceutically acceptable as the above-mentioned medicine.

It is suitable that 0.1 to 50 mg/time is injected intravenously several times in a day and 10 to 200 mg/time is administered orally 1 to 3 times in a day

to adults, respectively.

The present invention is more particularly described and explained by the following Reference Examples, Examles and Test Examples. It is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to these Reference Examples, Examples and Test examples and various changes and modifications may be made without departing form the spirit and scope of the present invention.

10

Reference Example 1

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-benzofuran]

There was dissolved 17.7 g of 2-carbamoyl-7-hydroxybenzofuran in 200 ml of epichlorohydrin with heating, and thereto 0.5 g of piperidine hydrochloride was added. Thereafter, the mixture was stirred under refluxing for 3 hours. After distilling away epichlorohydrin from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, 50 ml of methanol was added to the resultant residue to wash the titled product, and the product was taken out by filtration.

Yield: 23 g (quantitative)  
Melting point: 198° to 200°C, colorless powder (ethanol)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_{11}NO_4$

Found (%) : C 61.76, H 4.81, N 5.88

Calcd. (%) : C 61.80, H 4.75, N 6.01

30

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3450, 3150 and 1700

Mass spectrum (m/e):

233 ( $M^+$ ), 203, 190, 177 and 161

35

Reference Example 2

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-6-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-benzofuran]

The procedures of Reference Example 1 were repeated except that 2-carbamoyl-6-hydroxybenzofuran was employed. The resultant residue was purified by silica-gel column-chromatography (silica-gel: 250 g; eluent: ethanol : chloroform = 2 : 100)

Yield: 20 g (86 %)

Melting point: 136° to 137°C, colorless needles  
crystals (ethanol)

10 Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_{11}NO_4$   
Found (%) : C 61.69, H 4.84, N 5.83  
Calcd. (%) : C 61.80, H 4.75, N 6.01

15 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3450, 3150 and 1660  
Mass spectrum (m/e):  
233 ( $M^+$ ), 203, 190, 177 and 161

#### Reference Example 3

20 [Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-5-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-benzofuran]

The procedures of Reference Example 2 were repeated except that 2-carbamoyl-5-hydroxybenzofuran was employed to give the desired product.

25

Yield: 19.3 g (83 %)

Melting point: 153° to 155°C, colorless needles (ethanol)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_{11}NO_4$

Found (%) : C 61.73, H 4.67, N 6.05

30 Calcd. (%) : C 61.80, H 4.75, N 6.01

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3450, 3150 and 1670

Mass spectrum (m/e):

35 233 ( $M^+$ ), 203, 190, 177 and 161

#### Reference Example 4

[Preparation of 2-cyano-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-

benzofuran]

There was dissolved 15.9 g of 2-cyano-7-hydroxybenzofuran in 50 ml of epichlorohydrin with heating, and thereto 0.5 g of piperidine hydrochloride was added. Thereafter, the mixture was stirred under refluxing for 2 hours. After distilling away epichlorohydrin from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, the resultant residue was purified by silica-gel column-chromatography (silica-gel: 250 g; eluent: benzene : ethyl acetate = 95 : 5).

Yield: 12.9 g (65 %)

Melting point: 78°C to 80°C, colorless prisms  
(benzene : hexane = 5 : 1)

15 Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_9NO_2$

Found (%) : C 72.14, H 4.58, N 6.85

Calcd. (%) : C 72.35, H 4.55, N 7.03

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ): 2250

20 Mass spectrum (m/e):

215 ( $M^+$ ), 185, 172 and 159

#### Reference Example 5

[Preparation of 2-cyano-6-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-benzofuran]

25 The procedures of Reference Example 4 were repeated except that 2-cyano-6-hydroxybenzofuran was employed to give the desired compound.

30 Yield: 13.9 g (70 %)

Melting point: 90°C to 92°C, colorless prisms  
(benzene : n-hexane = 5 : 1)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_9NO_2$

Found (%) : C 72.07, H 4.63, N 7.14

35 Calcd. (%) : C 72.35, H 4.55, N 7.03

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ): 2250

Mass spectrum (m/e):

205 ( $M^+$ ), 185, 172 and 159

Reference Example 6

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxy-propoxy)benzofuran]

5 There was suspended 2.3 g of 2-carbamoyl-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran obtained in Reference Example 1 in 70 ml of chloroform, and thereto 15 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid was added. Thereafter, 10 the mixture was vigorously stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. After the chloroform layer was washed with water and dried with magnesium sulfate, the solvent was distilled away from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was purified by 15 silica-gel chromatography (eluent: 2 % ethanol-chloroform) to give the desired compound.

Yield: 2.2 g (83 %)

Melting point:  $163^{\circ}$  to  $164^{\circ}\text{C}$ , colorless powder (ethyl acetate)

Elementary analysis for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNO}_4$

Found (%) : C 53.21, H 4.56, N 4.98, Cl 13.25

Calcd. (%) : C 53.43, H 4.45, N 5.19, Cl 13.17

25 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

3100 to 3600 and 1660

Mass spectrum (m/e):

269 ( $M^+$ ), 271, 190, 177 and 161

Reference Example 7

30 [Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-6-(3-chloro-2-hydroxy-propoxy)benzofuran]

The procedures of Reference Example 6 were repeated except that 2-carbamoyl-6-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)- 35 benzofuran obtained in Reference Example 2 was employed to give the desired compound.

Yield: 2.1 g (79 %)

Melting point:  $109^{\circ}$  to  $110^{\circ}\text{C}$ , colorless

powder (ethyl acetate)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_{12}ClNO_4$

Found (%) : C 33.27, H 4.34, N 5.08, Cl 13.35

5 Calcd. (%) : C 53.43, H 4.45, N 5.19, Cl 13.17

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3100 to 3600 and 1665

Mass spectrum (m/e):  
10 269 ( $M^+$ ), 271, 233, 177 and 161

Reference Example 8

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-5-(3-chloro-2-hydroxy-propoxy)benzofuran]

15 The procedures of Reference Example 6 were repeated except that 2-carbamoyl-5-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-benzofuran obtained in Reference Example 3 was employed to give the desired compound.

20 Yield: 2.0 g (75 %)

Melting point:  $136^{\circ}$  to  $138^{\circ}\text{C}$ , colorless powder (ethyl acetate)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_{12}ClNO_4$

Found (%) : C 54.33, H 4.31, N 5.12, Cl 13.36

25 Calcd. (%) : C 54.43, H 4.45, N 5.19, Cl 13.17

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3100 to 3600 and 1680

Mass spectrum (m/e):  
30 269 ( $M^+$ ), 271, 177 and 161

Reference Example 9

[Preparation of 7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonyl-benzofuran]

35 There was dissolved 20.6 g of 2-carbamoyl-7-hydroxybenzofuran in 200 ml of epichlorohydrin with heating, and thereto 0.5 g of piperidine hydrochloride was added. Thereafter, the mixture was stirred under

refluxing for 5 hours. After distilling away epichlorohydrin from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, the resultant residue was purified by silica-gel column-chromatography (eluent: n-hexane : methylene chloride = 1 : 1) to give the colorless oily product.

Yield: 23.6 g (90 %)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{14}H_{14}O_5$

10 Found (%) : C 64.02, H 5.43

Calcd. (%) : C 64.11, H 5.38

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr cm}^{-1}}$ ): 1725

Mass spectrum (m/e):

15 262 ( $M^+$ ), 231, 220, 207 and 179

#### Reference Example 10

[Preparation of 7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonylbenzofuran]

20 There was dissolved 2.6 g (0.01 mole) of 7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonylbenzofuran obtained in Reference Example 9 in 15 ml of chloroform, and thereto 2 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid was added. Thereafter, the mixture was vigorously stirred at room  
25 temperature for 15 minutes. After the chloroform layer was washed with water, the layer was dried with magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled away from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was purified by silica-gel column-chromatography  
30 (eluent: n-hexane : methylene chloride = 1 : 1) to give the desired compound.

Yield: 2.1 g (70 %)

Melting point: 95° to 97°C, colorless needles

35 (n-hexane : ether = 1 : 1)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{14}H_{15}ClO_5$

Found (%) : C 56.03, H 5.11, Cl 11.97

Calcd. (%) : C 56.28, H 5.03, Cl 11.89

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3400 and 1720

Mass spectrum (m/e):  
300, 298 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 219, 205, 190, 178 and 149

5

Reference Example 11

[Preparation of 2-carboxy-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-benzofuran]

There was dissolved 2.6 g (0.01 mole) of  
10 7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonylbenzofuran obtained  
in Reference Example 9 in 10 ml of ethanol, and thereto  
0.9 g (0.012 mole) of potassium hydroxide in 5 ml of  
ethanol solution was added dropwise with stirred under  
cooling with ice. After stirring the mixture for 3 hours  
15 the reaction was completed to neutralize the reaction  
mixture by 2N hydrochloric acid. Thereafter, the solvent  
was distilled away from the reaction mixture under  
reduced pressure, the resultant residue was extracted  
from 30 ml of chloroform. After washing the chloroform  
20 layer with water the layer was dried with magnesium  
sulfate, and then chloroform was distilled away under  
reduced pressure to give the resultant residue.

The residue was recrystallized from ether-n-  
hexane (4 : 1) to give the desired compound.

25

Yield: 1.8 g (77 %)

Melting point: 117° to 119°C, colorless powder

Elementary analysis for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$

Found (%) : C 61.42, H 4.37

30 Calcd. (%) : C 61.54, H 4.30

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3250 to 3600, 2400 to 2750 and 1710

Mass spectrum (m/e):  
35 234 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 202, 190 and 178

Reference Example 12

[Preparation of 2-carboxy-7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxy-

propoxybenzofuran]

There was dissolved 3 g of 7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonylbenzofuran obtained in Reference Example 10 in 10 ml of a 10 % sodium hydroxide in ethanol, and the reaction was carried out at 50°C for 30 minutes. After neutralizing the reaction mixture by 10 % hydrochloric acid the solvent was distilled away from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, and then the resultant residue was extracted from 30 ml of chloroform. After washing the chloroform solution with water, the solution was dried with magnesium sulfate, and then chloroform was distilled away under reduced pressure to give the solid product.

The solid product was recrystallized from benzene-ether (4 : 1) to give the desired compound.

Yield: 2.5 g (91 %)

Melting point: 102° to 103°C,

Elementary analysis for  $C_{12}H_{11}ClO_5$

Found (%) : C 53.01, H 4.19, Cl 13.26

Calcd. (%) : C 53.23, H 4.07, Cl 13.12

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3250 to 3600, 2400 to 2750 and 1700

Mass spectrum (m/e):  
272, 270 ( $M^+$ ), 235 and 159

#### Example 1

[Preparation of 2-acetyl-7-[3-(4-phenylpiperaziny)]-2-hydroxypropoxy]benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process]

There was dissolved 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran in 5 ml of dioxane, and thereto 0.9 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-phenylpiperazine was added. Thereafter, the mixture was refluxed with heating for 1.5 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure, and then the resultant residue was

crystallized from ether and petroleum ether.

Yield: 1.9 g (94 %)

Melting point: 79° to 81°C (colorless powder)

- 5 Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$   
 Found (%) : C 69.89, H 6.75, N 7.32  
 Calcd. (%): C 70.03, H 6.64, N 7.10

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

- 10 3100 to 3600 and 1680

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

2.48 to 2.90 (5H, m), 2.53 (3H, s), 2.95 to 3.17 (5H, m), 4.10 (3H, br.s), 6.51 to 7.12 (8H, m) and 7.19 (1H, s)

- 15 Mass spectrum (m/e):  
 394 ( $M^+$ ), 175, 161 and 132

- 20 There was dissolved 1.7 g of the obtained free base in 10 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After distilling away ethanol from the above mixture under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was crystallized from ethanol and a little amount of ether.

- 25 Yield: 1.4 g (70 %)

Melting point: 178° to 180°C (colorless powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

3250, 2300 to 2750 and 1680

- 30 Mass spectrum (m/e):  
 394 ( $M^+$ ), 175, 161, 132 and 120

#### Example 2a

- 35 [Preparation of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-(2,3-

epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

5

Yield: 1.9 g (91 %)

Melting point: 117° to 119°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_5$

Found (%): C 67.65, H 6.82, N 6.54

10

Calcd. (%): C 67.90, H 6.65, N 6.60

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

D50 and 1680

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

15 2.50 to 2.84 (6H, m), 2.53 (3H, s), 2.85 to 3.10 (4H, m), 3.10 to 3.54 (1H, br.s), 3.74 (3H, s), 4.12 (3H, br.s), 6.54 to 7.10 (7H, m) and 7.18 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

424 ( $M^+$ ), 231, 205, 190, 176 and 161

20

There was dissolved 1.9 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added and was cooled to give the hydrochloride.

25

Yield: 1.8 g (82 %)

Melting point: 215° to 218°C (colorless powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

30 3150 to 3600, 2100 to 2800 and 1670

Mass spectrum (m/e):

424 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 190, 176, 161 and 149

#### Example 2b

35 [Preparation of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process-2]

There was dissolved 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1

g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine in 10 ml of dioxane, and then the mixture was refluxed with heating for 6 hours. After completion of the reaction, 2N-NaOH solution was added to give the free base, which  
5 was extracted from chloroform. The extract was dried with magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

10 Yield: 1.5 g (73 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 2a.

### Example 3

15 [Preparation of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

There was added 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran into 3 ml of  
20 ethanol, and thereto a suspended mixture of 1.3 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride, 0.56 g (0.0055 mole) of triethylamine and 2 ml of ethanol was added. Thereafter, the mixture was refluxed with heating for 1.5 hours. After completion of the reaction,  
25 the solvent was distilled away from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, and ethyl acetate was added to the resultant residue to crystallize.

Yield: 1.2 g (57 %)

30 Melting point: 117° to 119°C (light yellow powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_5$

Found (%) : C 67.71, H 6.73, N 6.66

Calcd. (%) : C 67.90, H 6.65, N 6.60

35 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr}$   $cm^{-1}$ ):  
3100 to 3600 and 1675

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

2.47 to 2.85 (6H, m), 2.52 (3H, s), 2.87 to 3.07

(4H, m), 3.62 (3H, s), 4.10 (3H, br.s), 6.50 to 7.06 (7H, m) and 7.19 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

424 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 176 and 161

5

There was dissolved 0.9 g of the obtained free base in 10 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. Thereafter, the mixture was cooled to give a

10

Yield: 0.9 g (90 %)

Melting point: 173° to 175°C (light yellow powder)

15 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3250, 2150 to 2800 and 1680

Mass spectrum (m/e):

424 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 176 and 161

20

Example 4a

[Preparation of 2-acetyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-6-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

25

Yield: 1.8 g (86 %)

30 Melting point: 114° to 116°C (light yellow powder)

Elementary analysis for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$

Found (%): C 67.78, H 6.74, N 6.85

Calcd. (%): C 67.90, H 6.65, N 6.60

35 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3500, 3150 and 1675

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

2.47 to 2.85 (6H, m), 2.49 (3H, s), 2.90 to 3.17

(4H, m), 3.45 (1H, br.s), 3.72 (3H, s), 3.84 to 4.13 (3H, m), 6.59 to 6.75 (4H, m), 6.78 to 6.94 (2H, m), 7.14 (1H, s) and 7.18 (1H, d, J=8Hz)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

5 424 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 190, 176 and 161

There was dissolved 1.7 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added.  
10 Thereafter, the mixture was cooled to give a hydrochloride.

Yield: 1.6 g (78 %)

Melting point: 122° to 125°C (light yellow powder)

15

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr cm}^{-1}}$ ):

3150 to 3600, 2350 to 2800 and 1675

Mass spectrum (m/e):

424 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 190, 176 and 161

20

#### Example 4b

[Preparation of 2-acetyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]-propoxy}benzofuran by the process 2]

The procedures of Example 2b were repeated  
25 except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-6-(3-choro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

30

Yield: 1.5 g (70 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 4a.

35

#### Example 5a

[Preparation of 2-acetyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]-propoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-5-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

Yield: 2 g (94 %)

Melting point: 138° to 140°C (colorless powder)

10 Elementary analysis for  $C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_5$

Found (%) : C 67.74, H 6.69, N 6.51

Calcd. (%): C 67.90, H 6.65, N 6.60

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

15 3450 and 1680

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

2.42 to 2.81 (6H, m), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.87 to 3.08

(4H, m), 3.70 (3H, s), 3.85 to 4.12 (3H, m), 6.59 to

6.87 (6H, m), 7.15 (1H, s) and 7.26 (1H, d, J=8Hz)

20 Mass spectrum (m/e):

424 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 190, 176 and 161

There was dissolved 1.9 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. Thereafter, the mixture was cooled to give a hydrochloride.

Yield: 1.8 g (82 %)

30 Melting point: 184° to 186°C (colorless powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

3200 to 3600, 2150 to 2800 and 1665

Mass spectrum (m/e):

35 424 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 191 and 150

#### Example 5b

[Preparation of 2-acetyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-methoxy-

phenyl)piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran by the process 2]

The procedures of Example 2b were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-5-(3-choro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

Yield: 1.5 g (70 %)

10

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 5a.

#### Example 6a

15 [Preparation of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)-piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 3 were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.2 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methylphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate and petroleum ether.

Yield: 1.2 g (58 %)

25 Melting point: 89° to 91°C (light yellow powder)

Elementary analysis for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

Found (%) : C 70.32, H 6.98, N 6.69

Calcd. (%): C 70.56, H 6.91, N 6.86

30 Infrared absorption spectrum (ν<sub>max</sub><sup>KBr</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>):

3100 to 3600 and 1680

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum δ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.24 (3H, s), 2.49 to 2.80 (6H, m), 2.54 (3H, s),

2.81 to 2.94 (4H, m), 2.96 to 3.42 (1H, br.s), 4.13

35 (3H, br.s), 6.71 to 7.03 (7H, m) and 7.22 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

408 (M<sup>+</sup>), 268, 219, 189, 176 and 161

There was dissolved 1.1 g of the obtained free base in 10 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After distilling away the solvent under reduced pressure, the resultant residue was crystallized from ethanol and ether.

Yield: 1.05 g (81 %)

Melting point: 159° to 161°C (light yellow powder)

10

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}$  KBr  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

3200 to 3600, 2200 to 2800 and 1680

Mass spectrum (m/e):

408 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 189, 176 and 161

15

#### Example 6b

[Preparation of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 2]

The procedures of Example 2b were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.0 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methylphenyl)piperazine were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate and petroleum ether.

25

Yield: 1.3 g (65 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 6a.

30

#### Example 7

[2-acetyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 3 were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-5-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.2 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methylphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue

was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

Yield: 1.3 g (60 %)

Melting point: 125° to 126°C (light yellow powder)

5 Elementary analysis for  $C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_4$

Found (%) : C 70.33, H 6.99, N 6.59

Calcd. (%) : C 70.56, H 6.91, N 6.86

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

10 3100 to 3600 and 1680

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

2.15 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.42 (3H, s), 2.49 to  
2.85 (10H, m), 3.73 to 4.00 (3H, m) and 6.45 to 7.06  
(8H, m)

15 Mass spectrum (m/e):

408 ( $M^+$ ), 268, 219, 189 and 176

There was dissolved 1.1 g of the obtained free  
base in 10 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an  
20 equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added.  
After distilling away the solvent under reduced pressure,  
the resultant residue was crystallized from ethanol and  
ether.

25 Yield: 1.1 g (83 %)

Melting point: 207° to 210°C (light yellow powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

3200 to 3600, 2200 to 2800 and 1680

30 Mass spectrum (m/e):

408 ( $M^+$ ), 189 and 176

Example 8

[Preparation of 2-acetyl-7-{3-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-  
35 piperazinyl]-2-hydroxypropoxy}benzofuran and the salt  
thereof by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 3 were repeated  
except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-(2,3-

epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.4 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine were employed as starting materials. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate and petroleum ether.

5

Yield: 1.1 g (52 %)

Melting point: 104° to 106°C (light yellow powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{25}ClN_2O_4$

Found (%) : C 64.08, H 5.81, Cl 8.54, N 6.37

10 Calcd. (%) : C 64.40, H 5.88, Cl 8.27, N 6.53

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

3100 to 3600 and 1680

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

15 2.42 to 2.85 (6H, m), 2.52 (3H, s), 2.98 to 3.22 (4H, m), 4.11 (3H, br.s), 6.45 to 6.66 (3H, m), 6.70 to 7.04 (4H, m) and 7.20 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

428 ( $M^+$ ), 430, 209, 211, 176 and 161

20

There was dissolved 1 g of the obtained free base in 10 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After distilling away the solvent under reduced pressure, the obtained residue was crystallized from ethanol and

25

Yield: 1 g (85 %)

Melting point: 203° to 205°C (light yellow powder)

30 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

3300, 2300 to 2800 and 1680

Mass spectrum (m/e):

428 ( $M^+$ ), 430, 209, 211, 176 and 161

35

#### Example 9

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

There was suspended 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of

2-carbamoyl-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran in 15 ml of ethanol, and thereto 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine was added. Thereafter, the mixture was refluxed with heating for 2 hours. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled away from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, and then the resultant residue was crystallized from chloroform and petroleum ether.

Yield: 1.9 g (91 %)

Melting point: 166° to 168°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_5$

Found (%) : C 64.73, H 6.58, N 9.77,

Calcd. (%): C 64.92, H 6.40, N 9.88,

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

3050 to 3600 and 1665

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

2.46 to 2.84 (6H, m), 2.84 to 3.10 (4H, m), 3.71

(3H, s), 4.09 (3H, br.s), 6.59 to 6.82 (5H, m), 6.88 to 7.00 (2H, m) and 7.20 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

425 ( $M^+$ ), 407, 205, 190, 177 and 161

#### Example 9b

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 2]

There were dissolved 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine in a mixture solvent of 10 ml of dioxane and 10 ml of ethanol, and the resulting mixture was refluxed with heating for 7 hours. After completion of the reaction, 2N-NaOH solution was added to give the free base, which was extracted from chloroform. The extract was dried with magnesium sulfate. Then, the resultant residue obtained by distilling away the solvent under reduced pressure was crystallized from chloroform and petroleum ether.

Yield: 1.6 g (75 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 8a.

5

Example 10

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

- There was dissolved 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of  
10 2-carbamoyl-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran in 15 ml of ethanol, and thereto a suspended mixture of 1.3 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride, 0.56 g (0.0055 mole) of triethylamine and 5 ml of ethanol were added, which was refluxed for 2 hours with heating.  
15 After completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled away from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was extracted from ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and dried with magnesium sulfate. Then, the resultant  
20 residue obtained by distilling away the solvent under reduced pressure was crystallized from chloroform and petroleum ether.

Yield: 1.4 g (67 %)

- 25 Melting point: 181° to 183°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_5$

Found (%) : C 64.69, H 6.60, N 10.05

Calcd. (%) : C 64.92, H 6.40, N 9.88

- 30 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3050 to 3600 and 1655

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

- 2.45 to 2.83 (6H, m), 2.87 to 3.05 (4H, m), 3.70  
(3H, s), 4.05 (3H, br.s), 5.60 to 6.00 (br.s), 6.52  
35 to 6.71 (5H, m), 6.85 to 6.95 (2H, m) and 7.15  
(1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

425 ( $M^+$ ), 407, 205, 190, 177 and 161

Example 11a

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by process 1]

The procedures of Example 8a were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-6-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed to give the desired compound.

Yield: 2.0 g (93 %)

Melting point: 152° to 154°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_5$

Found (%) : C 64.73, H 6.55, N 9.74

Calcd. (%) : C 64.92, H 6.40, N 9.88

15

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3400, 3200 and 1655

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

2.55 to 3.10 (10H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.86 to 4.19 (3H, m), 6.70 (br.s), 6.60 to 6.87 (6H, m), 7.20 (H-1, s) and 7.29 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ )

20

Mass spectrum (m/e):

425 ( $M^+$ ), 407, 205, 190, 177, 161 and 150

25

Example 11b

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 2]

The procedures of Example 9b were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-6-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed to give the desired compound.

30

Yield: 1.5 g (70 %)

35

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 11a.

Example 12a

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl-propoxy]}benzofuran by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 9a were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-5-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed to give the desired compound.

Yield: 1.9 g (89 %)

Melting point: 189° to 191°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_5$

Found (%): C 64.76, H 6.58, N 9.94

Calcd. (%): C 64.92, H 6.40, N 9.88

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3400, 3200 and 1660

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

2.50 to 3.12 (10H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.86 to 4.17

(3H, m), 5.75 to 6.50 (br. s), 6.65 to 6.96 (6H, m),

7.21 (1H, s) and 7.17 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ )

Mass spectrum (m/e):

425 ( $M^+$ ), 278, 233, 220, 205, 191, 177, 162 and 150

Example 12b

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 2]

The procedures of Example 8b were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-5-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed to give the desired compound.

Yield: 1.5 g (70 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 12a.

Example 13

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 10 were repeated  
5 except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-7-(2,3-  
epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.2 g (0.0055 mole) of  
1-(2-methylphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride were employed.  
The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from  
ethyl acetate and petroleum ether.

10

Yield: 1.2 g (60 %)

Melting point: 94° to 97°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_4$

Found (%) : C 67.51, H 6.72, N 10.04

15

Calcd. (%) : C 67.46, H 6.65, N 10.26

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3050 to 3600 and 1665

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

20 2.15 (3H, s), 2.40 to 2.85 (10H, m), 3.92 to 4.23  
(3H, m), 5.80 to 6.30 (br.s), 6.55 to 6.98 (7H, m)  
and 7.14 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

409 ( $M^+$ ), 390, 269, 233, 220, 203, 190, 187 and 161

25

Example 14

[Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)piperazinyl]-propoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 10 were repeated  
30 except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-6-(2,3-  
epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of  
1-(2-methylphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride were employed.  
The obtained residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate  
and ether.

35

Yield: 1.4 g (66 %)

Melting point: 86° to 87°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_4$

Found (%) : C 67.26, H 6.81, N 10.13

Calcd. (%): C 67.46, H 6.65, N 10.26

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr cm}^{-1}}$ ):

5 3450, 3150 and 1660

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.24 (3H, s), 2.45 to 3.00 (9H, m), 3.64 to 3.74  
(1H, m), 3.91 to 4.25 (3H, m), 6.25 (br. s), 6.65 to  
7.05 (6H, m), 7.21 (1H, s) and 7.29 (1H, d, J=8Hz)

10 Mass spectrum (m/e):

409 (M<sup>+</sup>), 269, 233, 189, 177 and 161

#### Example 15

15 [Preparation of 2-carbamoyl-7-{3-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-  
piperazinyll-2-hydroxypropoxy}benzofuran by the  
process 11

The procedures of Example 10 were repeated  
except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carbamoyl-7-(2,3-  
epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.4 g (0.0055 mole) of  
20 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperzine hydrochloride were employed.  
The reaction solution was concentrated to give the  
crystal. After washing and drying the crystal, it was  
recrystallized from ethyl acetate.

25 Yield: 1.1 g (52 %)

Melting point: 141° to 144°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>24</sub>ClN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

Found (%) : C 61.22, H 5.64, N 9.57, Cl 8.46

Calcd. (%): C 61.47, H 5.59, N 9.78, Cl 8.27

30

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr cm}^{-1}}$ ):

3050 to 3600 and 1660

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.35 to 2.80 (6H, m), 2.82 to 3.07 (4H, m), 3.95 to  
35 4.05 (3H, m), 6.38 to 6.97 (7H, m) and 7.13 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

429 (M<sup>+</sup>), 269, 233, 220, 209, 190, 177 and 161

Example 16

[Preparation of 2-cyano-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-phenyl)piperazinyl]-propoxy} benzofuran by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 1 were repeated

5 except that 1.1 g (0.005 mole) of 2-cyano-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed. The obtained residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate and petroleum ether.

10

Yield: 1.3 g (65 %)

Melting point: 109° to 111°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{23}H_{25}N_3O_4$

Found (%) : C 67.65, H 6.27, N 10.18

15

Calcd. (%) : C 67.79, H 6.18, N 10.31

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

3050 to 3600 and 2250

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

20

2.50 to 3.10 (10H, m), 3.15 (br.s), 3.72 (3H, s), 4.09 (3H, br.s), 6.58 to 6.91 (5H, m), 6.94 to 7.05 (2H, m) and 7.15 (1H, s)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

407 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 190 and 159

25

There was dissolved 1 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After distilling away the solvent under reduced pressure, the resultant residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

30

Yield: 1.1 g (90 %)

Melting point: 194° to 196°C (colorless needles)

35

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

3100, 3200 to 3600 and 2250

Mass spectrum (m/e):

407 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 190 and 159

Example 17

5 [Preparation of 2-cyano-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 1.1 g (0.005 mole) of 2-cyano-6-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 10 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ether and petroleum ether.

Yield: 1.8 g (88 %)

15 Melting point:  $104^{\circ}$  to  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$  (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$

Found (%) : C 67.71, H 6.27, N 10.14

Calcd. (%): C 67.79, H 6.18, N 10.31

20 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3450 and 2250

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

2.47 to 3.06 (10H, m), 3.70 (3H, s), 3.85 to 4.16 (3H, m), 6.57 to 6.81 (6H, m), 7.06 (1H, s) and 25 7.21 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ )

Mass spectrum (m/e):

407 ( $M^+$ ), 205, and 179

There was dissolved 1 g of the obtained free 30 base in 20 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After distilling away the solvent from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, the obtained residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate and petroleum ether.

35

Yield: 1 g (85 %)

Melting point:  $220^{\circ}$  to  $223^{\circ}\text{C}$  (colorless powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}$  KBr  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3150 to 3600, 2100 to 2800 and 2240

Mass spectrum (m/e):  
407 ( $M^+$ ), 205, 190 and 159

5

Example 18

[Preparation of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

10

The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonylbenzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ether and petroleum ether.

15

Yield: 2 g (90 %)

Melting point: 90° to 91°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{25}H_{30}N_2O_6$

20

Found (%) : C 65.88, H 6.80, N 6.36

Calcd. (%): C 60.06, H 6.65, N 6.16

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}$  KBr  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

3450 and 1720

25 Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

1.31 (3H, t,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 2.50 to 2.85 (6H, m), 2.90 to

3.12 (4H, m), 3.60 (br.s), 4.15 (3H, br.s) 4.31

(2H, q,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 6.58 to 6.90 (5H, m), 6.92 to 7.06

(2H, m) and 7.26 (1H, s)

30 Mass spectrum (m/e):

454 ( $M^+$ ), 205 and 190

35

There was dissolved 2.4 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol with heating, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After distilling away the solvent from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, the obtained residue was crystallized from ethanol and a little amount

of ether.

Yield: 2.1 g (80 %)

Melting point: 203° to 205°C (colorless powder)

5 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  cm<sup>-1</sup>):

3150 to 3600 and 1725

Mass spectrum (m/e):

454 (M<sup>+</sup>), 409, 205 and 190

10

Example 19

[Preparation of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

15 The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 5-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonylbenzofuran and 1.0 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed. The obtained concentrated residue was purified by silica-gel column-chromatography (eluting solvent: methylene  
20 chloride).

Yield: 1.9 g (88 %) (colorless oily product)

Elementary analysis for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

Found (%) : C 70.81, H 7.23, N 6.35

25 Calcd. (%): C 71.06, H 7.16, N 6.63

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{neat}}$  cm<sup>-1</sup>):  
3450 and 1720

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

30 1.34 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 2.30 to 3.05 (10H, m), 3.61 (3H, s), 3.68 to 4.00 (3H, m), 4.14 (2H, q, J=7Hz) and 6.30 to 7.05 (8H, m)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

454 (M<sup>+</sup>), 205 and 190

35

There was dissolved 2.4 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After

distilling away the solvent under reduced pressure, the resultant residue was crystallized from ethanol and a little amount of ether.

- 5 Yield: 2.0 g (78 %)  
Melting point: 197° to 201°C (colorless powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  cm<sup>-1</sup>):  
3150 to 3600 and 1725

- 10 Mass spectrum (m/e):  
454 (M<sup>+</sup>), 409, 205 and 190

#### Example 20

- 15 [Preparation of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

The procedures of Example 3 were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 5-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-2-ethoxycarbonylbenzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 20 1-(2-methylphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride were employed. The reaction mixture was concentrated and was purified by silica-gel column-chromatography (eluting solvent: methylene chloride).

- 25 Yield: 1.5 g (65 %) (colorless oily product)  
Elementary analysis for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>  
Found (%) : C 73.62, H 7.63, N 6.77  
Calcd. (%) : C 73.86, H 7.44, N 6.89

- 30 Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{neat}}$  cm<sup>-1</sup>):  
3450 and 1720

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

- 1.34 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.40 to 2.85 (10H, m), 3.73 to 3.90 (3H, m), 4.13 (2H, q, J=7Hz)  
and 6.45 to 7.10 (8H, m)

- 35 Mass spectrum (m/e):  
438 (M<sup>+</sup>), 205 and 190

There was dissolved 2.2 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol, and thereto an equivolume in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. After distilling away the solvent from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, the obtained residue was crystallized from ethanol and a little amount of ether.

Yield: 1.7 g (71 %)

Melting point: 172° to 175°C (colorless powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr cm}^{-1}}$ ):

3150 to 3600 and 1725

Mass spectrum (m/e):

438 ( $M^+$ ), 393, 205 and 190

15

Example 21a

[Preparation of 2-carboxy-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 4]

20

There was dissolved 2.3 g (0.0054 mole) of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-7- 2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy benzofuran obtained in Example 18 in 50 ml of ethanol, thereto 0.5 g of sodium hydroxide was added, and the resulting mixture was refluxed with heating for 2 hours. After completion of the reaction, an equal amount at cooling with ice of 12N hydrochloric acid was added for neutralizing. The solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure to give the crude free base, and thereto 30 ml of ethanol was added to dissolve the free base with heating. After removing the insoluble residue, excessive 12N hydrochloric acid was added to the solution to give the hydrochloride. After 15 minutes, the solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The obtained residue was crystallized from 2-propanol to give the desired compound.

25

30

35

Yield: 1.8 g (85 %)

Melting point: 169° to 174°C (colorless powder)

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

3200 to 3600, 2100 to 2750 and 1715

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):

3.56 to 3.68 (3H, m), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.92 (6H, br.s),

5 4.15 to 4.27 (2H, br, d), 4.45 to 4.65 (2H, m),

6.78 to 7.20 (6H, m), 7.35 (1H, s) and 7.30 to 7.45  
(1H, m)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

426 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 381, 284, 205, 190, 178, 162 and 150

10

Example 21b

[Preparation of 2-carboxy-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran and the salt thereof by the process 1]

15

The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 2.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-carboxy-7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed. The residue obtained by the concentration of the reaction solution under reduced pressure was crystallized from ethyl acetate.

20

Yield: 1.9 g (88 %)

Melting point: 78° to 80°C (light yellow powder)

25 Elementary analysis for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$

Found (%) : C 64.52, H 6.24, N 6.71

Calcd. (%) : C 64.77, H 6.15, N 6.57

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):

30 3200 to 3600, 2250 to 2750 and 1715

Mass spectrum (m/e):

426 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 381, 284, 205, 190 and 178

35 There was dissolved 2.1 g of the obtained free base in 20 ml of ethanol, and thereto an equal amount in heating of 12N hydrochloric acid was added. Then, ethanol was distilled away under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was crystallized from 2-propanol.

yield: 2 g (80 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 21a.

5

Example 22a

[Preparation of 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 3]

10

There was dissolved 4.3 g (0.01 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran in 50 ml of ethanol, and thereto 0.35 g of sodium borohydride was gradually added with cooling with ice. After stirring 1 hour, acetone was added to decompose the excess sodium borohydride and the solvent was distilled away under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted from ethyl acetate and the obtained extract was dried with magnesium after washing with water. Ethyl acetate was distilled away under reduced pressure and the

20

Yield: 2.8 g (65 %)

Melting point: 102° to 105°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{24}H_{27}NO_5$

25

Found (%) : C 67.43, H 7.15, N 6.48

Calcd. (%) : C 67.58, H 7.09, N 6.57

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3100 to 3600 and 2400 to 2800

30 Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

1.55 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 3.13 to 3.50 (8H, m), 3.69 (3H, s), 3.85 to 4.23 (3H, m), 4.50 to 4.75 (2H, m), 4.84 (1H, q, J=6Hz), 6.30 (1H, s) and 6.38 to 6.95 (7H, m)

35 Mass spectrum (m/e):

426 ( $M^+$ ), 408, 205 and 190

Example 22b

[Preparation of 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 1]

5 The procedures of Example 1 were repeated except that 1.2 g (0.005 mole) of 7-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-2-(1-hydroxyethyl)benzofuran and 1.1 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed. The obtained concentrated residue was crystallized from ether acetate.

10

Yield: 1.9 g (90 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 22a.

15

Example 23a

[Preparation of 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 3]

20 The procedures of Example 22a were repeated except that 4.1 g (0.01 mole) of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran obtained in Example 6a or 6b was employed. The obtained residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate and ether.

25 

Yield: 2.8 g (68 %)

Melting point: 129° to 130°C (colorless powder)

Elementary analysis for  $C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_4$

Found (%) : C 69.98, H 7.52, N 6.56

Calcd. (%) : C 70.22, H 7.37, N 6.82

30

Infrared absorption spectrum ( $\nu_{\max}^{KBr} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ):  
3100 to 3600 and 2500 to 2800

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum  $\delta$  ( $CDCl_3$ ):

35 1.54 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 2.13 (3H, s), 2.18 to 3.22 (8H, m), 3.85 to 4.25 (3H, m), 4.51 to 4.79 (2H, m), 4.84 (1H, q, J=6Hz), 6.31 (1H, s), 6.39 to 6.56 (1H, m) and 6.60 to 6.98 (6H, m)

Mass spectrum (m/e):

410 ( $M^+$ ), 392, 189, 174 and 146

Example 23b

[Preparation of 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran by the process 2]

The procedures of Example 2b were repeated except that 1.3 g (0.005 mole) of 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-7-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)benzofuran and 1.0 g (0.0055 mole) of 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine were employed. The obtained residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate and ether.

Yield: 1.8 g (88 %)

The physicochemical properties of the obtained compound were agreed with those obtained in Example 2a.

Example 24

A tablet of 100 mg having the following composition was prepared.

	(component)	(mg)
25	2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran hydrochloride	10
	lactose	25
	cornstarch	45
	microcrystalline cellulose	15
	methyl cellulose	3
30	calcium stearate	2

Example 25

A capsule of 100 mg having the following composition was prepared by filling the mixture of the components in capsule 5.

	(component)	(mg)
	2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-	

	piperazinyllpropoxy} benzofuran	10
	lactose	45
	cornstarch	35
	microcrystalline cellulose	8
5	calcium stearate	2

#### Example 26

The following components were mixed together.  
After making the core by a slug machine, it was  
10 granulated and screened. Thereafter, masking was made  
with Tc-5R (film coatings) and granules of 500 mg having  
20 to 40 meshes were prepared.

	(component)	(mg)
15	2-acetyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)- piperazinyllpropoxy} benzofuran hydrochloride	10
	lactose	355
	calcium hydrogenphosphate	80
	microcrystalline cellulose	40
20	calcium stearate	5
	Tc-5R	10

#### Example 27

According to the following formulation the  
25 procedures in Example 23 were repeated to prepare a  
subtilized granule of 500 mg having 50 to 100 meshes.

	(component)	(mg)
30	2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)- piperazinyllpropoxy} benzofuran hydrochloride	10
	lactose	365
	calcium hydrogenphosphate	80
	microcrystalline cellulose	30
	calcium stearate	5
35	Tc-5R	10

#### Example 28

There was dissolved 1 mg of 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-

5

[ $\alpha$ -Adrenergic blockade effect]

**10**

[Calcium antagonistic effect]

25

30

Table 1

Test compound	$\alpha$ -Adrenergic blockade effect, pA <sub>2</sub> value (relative ratio as compared with Phentolamine)	Calcium antagonistic effect, pA <sub>2</sub> value (relative ratio as compared with Diltiazem)
Ex. 1 (HCl salt)	6.68 $\pm$ 0.04 (1/1.3)	5.53 $\pm$ 0.07 (1/32.4)
Ex. 2 ( " )	7.41 $\pm$ 0.07 (4.1)	6.71 $\pm$ 0.11 (1/2.1)
Ex. 3 ( " )	6.34 $\pm$ 0.04 (1/2.9)	6.20 $\pm$ 0.12 (1/6.9)
Ex. 4 ( " )	7.65 $\pm$ 0.03 (7.1)	6.28 $\pm$ 0.17 (1/5.8)
Ex. 5 ( " )	7.31 $\pm$ 0.05 (3.2)	7.33 $\pm$ 0.20 (1.9)
Ex. 6 ( " )	7.35 $\pm$ 0.09 (3.6)	6.33 $\pm$ 0.12 (1/5.1)
Ex. 7 ( " )	6.66 $\pm$ 0.06 (1/1.4)	6.20 $\pm$ 0.15 (1/6.9)
Ex. 8 ( " )	6.33 $\pm$ 0.05 (1/3.0)	7.07 $\pm$ 0.13 (1.1)
Ex. 9	7.56 $\pm$ 0.04 (5.8)	6.20 $\pm$ 0.07 (1/6.9)
Ex. 10	7.06 $\pm$ 0.06 (1.8)	5.90 $\pm$ 0.17 (1/13.8)
Ex. 11	7.24 $\pm$ 0.05 (2.8)	6.80 $\pm$ 0.10 (1/1.7)
Ex. 12	7.00 $\pm$ 0.03 (1.6)	5.93 $\pm$ 0.11 (1/12.9)
Ex. 13	6.62 $\pm$ 0.03 (1/1.5)	5.87 $\pm$ 0.08 (1/14.8)
Ex. 14	6.96 $\pm$ 0.06 (1.4)	6.74 $\pm$ 0.06 (1/2)
Ex. 15	5.52 $\pm$ 0.03 (1/19.1)	6.40 $\pm$ 0.23 (1/4.4)
Ex. 16 (HCl salt)	7.37 $\pm$ 0.03 (3.7)	6.29 $\pm$ 0.12 (1/5.6)
Ex. 17 ( " )	6.69 $\pm$ 0.04 (1/1.3)	6.94 $\pm$ 0.11 (1/1.3)
Ex. 18 ( " )	7.13 $\pm$ 0.05 (2.1)	6.68 $\pm$ 0.13 (1/2.3)

- continued -

Table 1

- continued -

Test compound	$\alpha$ -Adrenergic blockade effect, pA <sub>2</sub> value (relative ratio as compared with Phentolamine)	pA <sub>2</sub> value Calcium antagonistic effect, pA <sub>2</sub> value (relative ratio as compared with Diltiazem)
Ex. 19 ( " )	6.72 $\pm$ 0.03 (1/1.2)	5.28 $\pm$ 0.14 (1/54.5)
Ex. 20 ( " )	6.46 $\pm$ 0.09 (1/2.2)	4.88 $\pm$ 0.70 (1/14.5)
Ex. 21 ( " )	6.45 $\pm$ 0.03 (1/2.2)	5.48 $\pm$ 0.06 (1/36.3)
Ex. 22	7.30 $\pm$ 0.03 (3.2)	5.98 $\pm$ 0.20 (1/11.5)
Ex. 23	7.11 $\pm$ 0.05 (2.0)	6.23 $\pm$ 0.10 (1/6.5)
Phentolamine	6.80 $\pm$ 0.07 (1.0)	-
Labetalol	5.82 $\pm$ 0.10 (1/9.5)	-
Diltiazem	-	7.04 $\pm$ 0.07 (1.0)

Test Example 3

[Antihypertensive effect and effect on a heart rate on rat suffering from a spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR)]

5           The experiment was carried out using SHR which had a systolic pressure of not less than 170 mmHg. A blood pressure was measured under no anesthetic condition by means of an apparatus for recording a blood pressure of a tail artery and a heart rate (Riken Kaihatsu Co.,  
10 Ltd.) (PS-802) and at the same time a heart rate was also measured.

Each of test compounds was dissolved or suspended in an aqueous solution containing 5 % by weight of acasia and the obtained solution or suspension was  
15 administered once orally to SHR which had been kept under a fast condition for one night. A blood pressure and a heart rate were measured before administration and after one hour, three hours, five hours and seven hours of it and the maximum value of changes were calculated by  
20 comparing the value measured before administration with the value measured after administration.

For the purpose of a comparison, the same experiment as mentioned above was carried out on both Labetalol and Diltiazem as mentioned above.

25           With respect to a dosage, 100 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg as to compounds obtained by Examples 2, 5, 6, 9 and 18 to 23 were respectively administered, 100 mg/kg as to compounds obtained by Examples 1, 3, 4, 7 and 10 to 17 was respectively administered. The results were shown in  
30 Table 2 and 3.

Table 2

Test compound	Maximum value of change (100 mg/kg, po)			Maximum value of change (10 mg/kg, po)		
	Systolic pressure (mmHg)	Heart rate (beats/min)		Systolic pressure (mmHg)	Heart rate (beats/min)	
Ex. 2	- 72.4 ± 8.9	- 155.6 ± 15.5		- 54.8 ± 11.2	- 121.7 ± 15	
Ex. 5	- 101.3 ± 5.2	- 143.4 ± 34.2		- 56.3 ± 6.0	- 49.2 ± 28.0	
Ex. 6	- 90.3 ± 9.2	- 135.8 ± 17.0		- 71.7 ± 4.9	- 70.0 ± 20.3	
Ex. 7	- 117.5 ± 12.6	- 51.3 ± 20.2		- 86.4 ± 8.6	- 45.0 ± 17.2	
Ex. 9	- 75.6 ± 2.4	- 69.2 ± 12.1		- 61.2 ± 4.3	- 154.2 ± 17.3	
Ex. 18	- 65.1 ± 5.5	- 138.3 ± 25.4		- 35.8 ± 4.6	- 96.7 ± 35.1	
Ex. 19	- 60.1 ± 10.8	- 73.4 ± 19.6		- 37.6 ± 9.0	- 68.4 ± 45.1	
Ex. 20	- 80.7 ± 13.6	- 87.5 ± 17.7		- 57.5 ± 12.5	- 81.1 ± 22.2	
Ex. 21	- 73.8 ± 9.9	- 25.7 ± 16.4		- 46.9 ± 6.3	- 5.8 ± 8.7	
Ex. 22	- 69.5 ± 7.9	- 160.2 ± 19.8		- 42.8 ± 6.7	- 149.2 ± 15.3	
Ex. 23	- 73.1 ± 9.2	- 131.4 ± 22.3		- 54.9 ± 9.4	- 93.4 ± 17.6	
Labetalol	- 55.0 ± 9.1	- 125.2 ± 25.6		- 32.9 ± 12.9	- 122.5 ± 37.5	
Diltiazem	- 79.9 ± 11.6	- 136.7 ± 34.2		- 12.8 ± 5.7	- 140.0 ± 27.5	

Table 3

5	Test compound	Maximum value of change (100 mg/kg, po)	
		Systolic pressure (mmHg)	Heart rate (beats/min)
10	Ex. 1 (HCl salt)	- 74.6 $\pm$ 5.6	- 105.8 $\pm$ 3.4
	Ex. 3 ( " )	- 22.9 $\pm$ 1.7	- 200.0 $\pm$ 28.4
	Ex. 4 ( " )	- 114.2 $\pm$ 1.7	- 172.5 $\pm$ 23.9
	Ex. 8 ( " )	- 44.2 $\pm$ 8.4	- 98.4 $\pm$ 17.2
	Ex. 10	- 97.9 $\pm$ 4.0	- 80.0 $\pm$ 37.6
	Ex. 11	- 78.8 $\pm$ 7.6	- 126.5 $\pm$ 27.3
	Ex. 12	- 100.2 $\pm$ 3.9	- 110.0 $\pm$ 20.0
	Ex. 13	- 97.0 $\pm$ 9.8	- 80.0 $\pm$ 16.6
	Ex. 14	- 67.3 $\pm$ 6.8	- 132.9 $\pm$ 28.8
	Ex. 15	- 79.9 $\pm$ 11.9	- 100.0 $\pm$ 19.5
15	Ex. 16 (HCl salt)	- 13.3 $\pm$ 4.6	- 189.6 $\pm$ 26.8
	Ex. 17 ( " )	- 40.5 $\pm$ 6.6	- 154.5 $\pm$ 21.1
20	Labetalol	- 55.0 $\pm$ 9.1	- 125.2 $\pm$ 25.6
	Diltiazem	- 79.9 $\pm$ 11.6	- 136.7 $\pm$ 34.2

Test Example 4

- 25 [Increasing effect on a coronary blood flow]  
 Adult dog weighed 9 to 13 kg which was anesthetized intravenously with 30 mg/kg of pentobarbiturate was used for this experiment. The animal was cut open at a chest under a condition of an artificial respiration. After an intravenous injection of 1000 U/kg of heparin, a glass cannula was inserted into coronary ramus circumflexus by way of a left subclavian artery and a perfusion was carried out with blood introduced from a right carotid artery. A blood flow was measured by means of a electromagnetic flowmeter set up at a perfusion channel.

Each of test compounds was dissolved in a physiologic salt solution and the solution was

administered once into a perfusion channel. An increase of a coronary blood flow was indicated as a percentage of an increasing rate.

5 For the purpose of a comparison, the same experiment as mentioned above was carried out on Papavelin which was commonly used as coronary vasodilator.

The results were shown in Table 4.

10

Table 4

Test compound	Increasing rate of coronary blood flow when administered with 1 mg (%)
Ex. 2 (HC $\frac{1}{2}$ salt)	88.4 $\pm$ 14.2
15 Ex. 5 ( " )	107.5 $\pm$ 6.5
Ex. 8 ( " )	96.3 $\pm$ 13.1
Ex. 9	105.6 $\pm$ 11.8
Ex. 22	87.7 $\pm$ 9.4
20 papavelin	136.3 $\pm$ 27.0

Test Example 5

[Accute toxicity test (LD<sub>50</sub> value)]

25

The experiment was carried out using six weeks old ddy male mice.

Each of test compounds was suspended in an aqueous solution containing 5 % by weight of acasia and the suspension was administered compulsorily once orally with a gastric probe. Within six hours after the start of the administration, the behavior of tested mice were observed consecutively. Thereafter, the observation was made at an interval of twenty four hours during 7 days and an accumulative number of deaths seventh day since the start of the administration was measured.

35

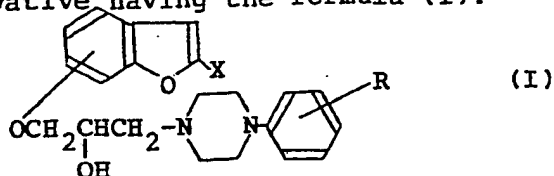
LD<sub>50</sub> value was calculated according to the Litchfield-Wilcoxon method. The results were shown in Table 5.

Table 5

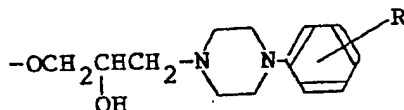
Test compound	LD50 (mg/kg)
Ex. 1 (HCl salt)	>1000
Ex. 2	>1500
Ex. 3 (HCl salt)	700
Ex. 4 ( " )	>1000
Ex. 5 ( " )	>1500
Ex. 6 ( " )	>1500
Ex. 7 ( " )	>2000
Ex. 8 ( " )	>1000
Ex. 9	>1500
Ex. 10	1100
Ex. 11	>1500
Ex. 12	>1500
Ex. 13	>1500
Ex. 14	>1000
Ex. 15	>1000
Ex. 16 (HCl salt)	900
Ex. 17 ( " )	900
Ex. 18 ( " )	>1000
Ex. 19 ( " )	>1500
Ex. 20 ( " )	>1500
Ex. 21 ( " )	>1000
Ex. 22	>1500
Ex. 23	>1000

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. A [2-hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy] benzofuran derivative having the formula (I):



- wherein X is acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl, carboxyl or 1-hydroxyethyl group, R is hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkyl group or a halogen atom; R is attached to an arbitrary position of ortho-position, meta-position and para-position to N-phenyl group, and a group having the formula:



- is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7 positions to benzofuran ring, or the salt thereof.

2. The derivative or the salt thereof of Claim 1, wherein, in said formula (I), X is acetyl group.

3. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said derivative is 2-acetyl-7-[3-(4-phenylpiperazinyl)-2-hydroxypropoxy]benzofuran, or the salt thereof.

4. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said derivative is 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran, or the salt thereof.

5. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said derivative is 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,

4 or the salt thereof.

1           6. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-acetyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1           7. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-acetyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1           8. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-acetyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)  
3 piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1           9. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-acetyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methylphenyl)-  
3 piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1           10. The derivative of Claim 2, wherein said  
2 devirative is 2-acetyl-7-{3-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-  
3 piperazinyll-2-hydroxypropoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1           11. The derivative or the salt thereof of Claim  
2 1, wherein, in said formula (I), X is carbamoyl group.

1           12. The derivative of Claim 11, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1           13. The derivative of Claim 11, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(4-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyllpropoxy}benzofuran,

4 or the salt thereof.

1 14. The derivative of Claim 11, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carbamoyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 15. The derivative of Claim 11, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carbamoyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 16. The derivative of Claim 11, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carbamoyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 17. The derivative of Claim 11, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carbamoyl-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methyl-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 18. The derivative of Claim 11, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carbamoyl-7-{3-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)-  
3 piperazinyl]-2-hydroxypropoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 19. The derivative or the salt thereof of Claim  
2 1, wherein, in said formula (I), X is cyano group.

1 20. The derivative of Claim 19, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-cyano-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-  
3 piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 21. The derivative of Claim 19, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-cyano-6-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-  
3 piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,

4 or the salt thereof.

1 22. The derivative of Claim 1, wherein, in said  
2 formula (I), X is a lower alkoxycarbonyl group,  
3 or the salt thereof.

1 23. The derivative of Claim 22, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-ethoxycarbonyl-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-  
3 methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 24. The derivative of Claim 22, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-  
3 methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 25. The derivative of Claim 22, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-  
3 methylphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 26. The derivative of Claim 1, wherein, in said  
2 formula (I), X is carboxyl group,  
3 or the salt thereof.

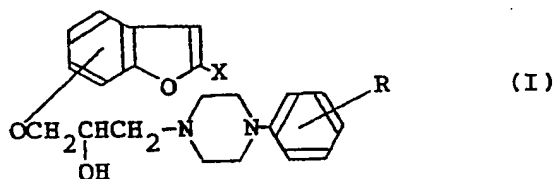
1 27. The derivative of Claim 26, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-carboxy-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-methoxy-  
3 phenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1 28. The derivative of Claim 1, wherein, in said  
2 formula (I), X is 1-hydroxyethyl group,  
3 or the salt thereof.

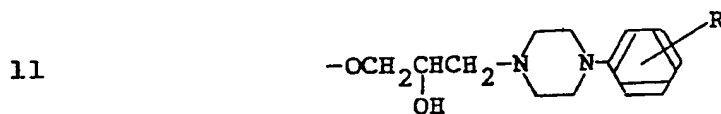
1 29. The derivative of Claim 28, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-  
3 methoxyphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1                   30. The derivative of Claim 28, wherein said  
2 derivative is 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-7-{2-hydroxy-3-[4-(2-  
3 methylphenyl)piperazinyl]propoxy}benzofuran,  
4 or the salt thereof.

1                   31. A process for preparing a [2-hydroxy-3-(4-  
2 phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivative having the  
3 formula (I):

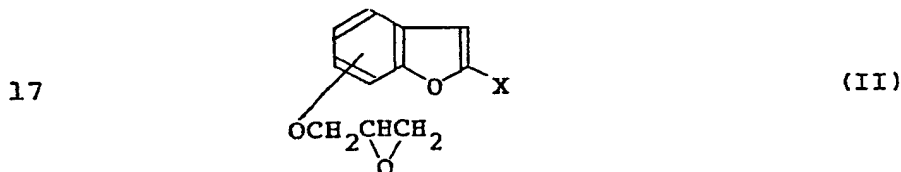


5 wherein X is acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy-  
6 carbonyl, carboxyl or 1-hydroxyethyl group, R is hydrogen  
7 atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkyl group or a  
8 halogen atom; R is attached to an arbitrary position of  
9 ortho-position, meta-position and para-position to N-  
10 phenyl group, and a group having the formula:



12 is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7  
13 positions to benzofuran ring,  
14 or the salt thereof.

15 which comprises reacting a [2,3-epoxypropoxy]benzofuran  
16 derivative having the formula (II):

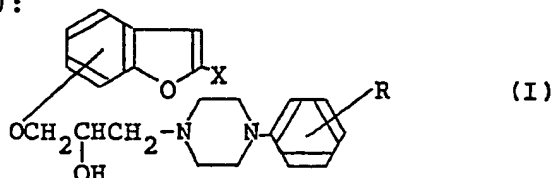


18 wherein X is as above and 2,3-ethoxypropoxy group is  
19 attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7  
20 positions to benzofuran ring with a N-phenylpiperazinyl  
21 derivative having the formula (III):

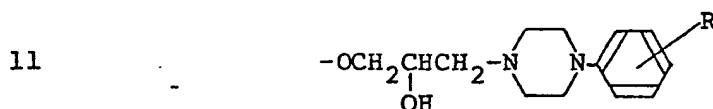


23 wherein R is as above.

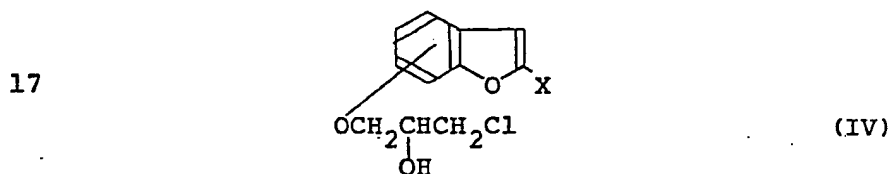
1 32. A process for preparing a [2-hydroxy-3-(4-  
2 phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivative having  
3 the formula (I):



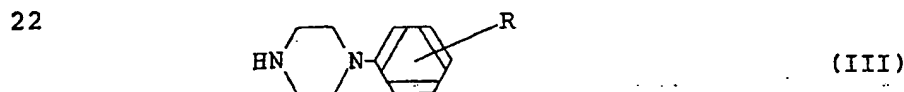
5 wherein X is acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy-  
6 carbonyl, carboxyl or 1-hydroxyethyl group, R is hydrogen  
7 atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkyl group or a  
8 halogen atom; R is attached to an arbitrary position of  
9 ortho-position, meta-position and para-position to N-  
10 phenyl group, and a group having the formula:



12 is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7  
13 positions to benzofuran ring,  
14 or the salt thereof  
15 which comprises reacting a [3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy]  
16 benzofuran derivative having the formula (IV):

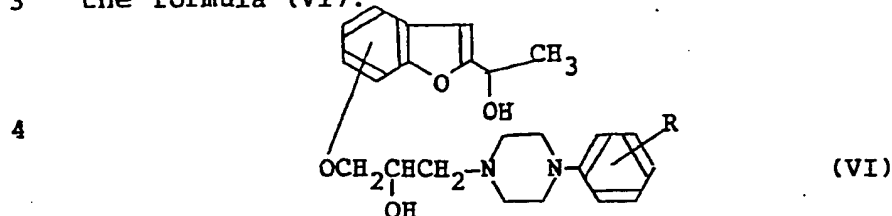


18 wherein X is as above and 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy group  
19 is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7  
20 positions to benzofuran ring with a N-phenylpiperazinyl  
21 derivative having the formula (III):

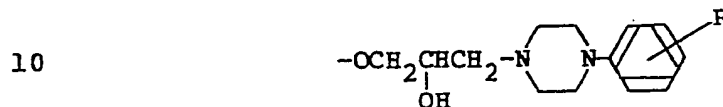


23 wherein R is as above.

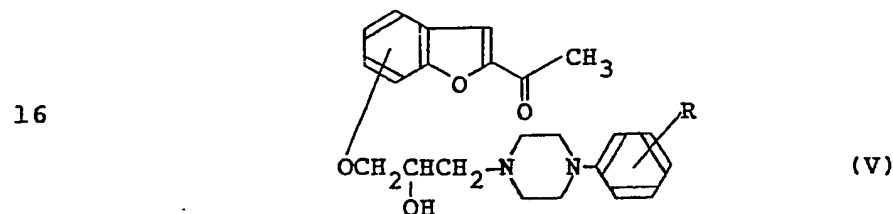
1 33. A process for preparing a [2-hydroxy-3-(4-  
 2 phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivative having  
 3 the formula (VI):



5 wherein R is hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower  
 6 alkyl group or a halogen atom; R is attached to an  
 7 arbitrary position of ortho-position, meta-position and  
 8 para-position to N-phenyl group, and a group having the  
 9 formula:



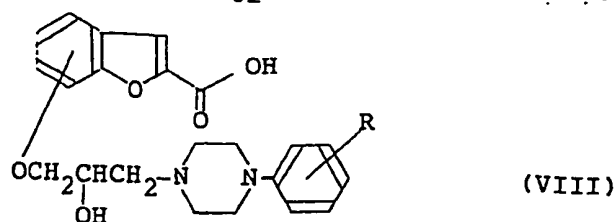
11 is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7  
 12 positions to benzofuran ring,  
 13 or the salt thereof  
 14 which comprises reducing a 2-acetylbenzofuran drivative  
 15 having the formula (V):



17 wherein R is as above.

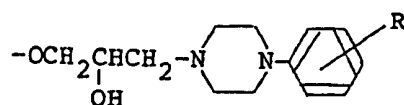
1 34. A process for preparing a [2-hydroxy-3-(4-  
 2 phenylpiperazinyl)propoxy]benzofuran derivative having  
 3 the formual (VIII):

4



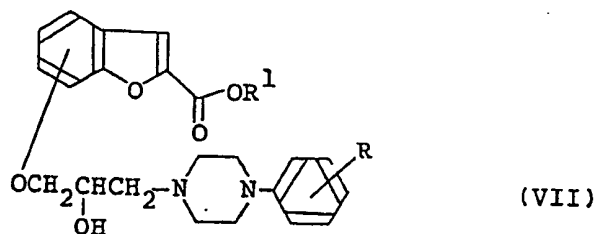
5 wherein R is hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower  
 6 alkyl group or a halogen atom; R is attached to an  
 7 arbitrary position of ortho-position, meta-position and  
 8 para-position to N-phenyl group, and a group having the  
 9 formula:

10



11 is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7  
 12 positions to benzofuran ring,  
 13 or the salt thereof  
 14 which comprises reducing a benzofuran derivative having  
 15 the formula (VII):

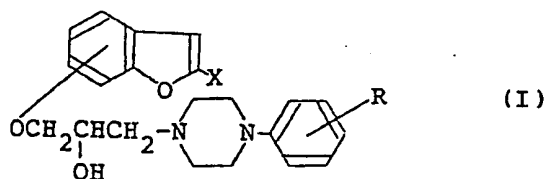
16



17 wherein R is as above and R<sup>1</sup> is a lower alkyl group.

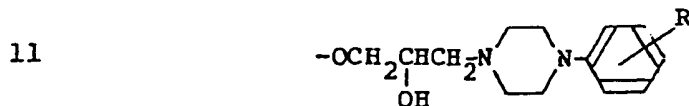
1 35. An antihypertensive agent containing a [2-  
 2 hydroxy-3-(4-phenylpiperaziyl)propoxy]benzofuran having  
 3 the formula (I):

4



5 wherein X is acetyl, carbamoyl, cyano, a lower alkoxy-  
 6 carbonyl, carboxyl or 1-hydroxyethyl group, R is hydrogen  
 7 atom, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkyl group or a

8 halogen atom and is attached to an arbitrary position of  
9 ortho-position, meta-position and para-position to N-  
10 phenyl group and a group having the formula:



12 is attached to an arbitrary position of 4, 5, 6 and 7  
13 position to benzofuran ring,  
14 or the salt thereof,  
15 as an effective component.